Morning Oregonian.

VOL. XXIII. PORTLAND, OREGON: THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1883 NO. 7123.

THE EAST.

Gen. Diaz Enters Texas upon the Anniversary of the Day that Santa Ana Took Alamo.

Effect of the New Tariff Laws Upon the Iron Industry of this Country.

Annual Meeting of the Union Pacific Stockholders and their Showing.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE OREGONIAN.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific railway was held today. They report the gross earnings for the year to be $36,238,835, operating expenses and taxes, $19,-231,901; surplus earnings, $12,006,934, interest and dividends collected on investment securities, $221,-; miscellaneous earnings, $14,307 934. Expenditures for new surplus earnings, $4,927 923 discount in sales of bonds, $4,927 923 discount in sales of bonds, $172,722, sinking fund, $462 [illegible] The amount due the United States on business [illegible] $2,887,189, premiums paid on bonds re[illegible] amount and loss on securities disposed, $189,221 [illegible] $2,707,599; balance applicable to dividends [illegible] $2,980,107, total funded debt of [illegible] company, $60,787,700, less amount held by [illegible] of consolidated bonds, $6,871 500 [illegible] balance outstanding of $61 [illegible] The following bonds were returned [illegible] during the year land grant bonds, [illegible] sinking fund mortgage bonds, $143 000 [illegible] bonds, $77,000, collateral trust bonds [illegible] $30,000, bonds held by the trustees of the Denver [illegible] $30,000; total, $1,183,000 Earnings were [illegible] $20,000,000; passengers, $5,197 370 [illegible] $10,000,000; mail, $746,615, express, $748 [illegible] $1,000,000; miscellaneous earnings, $738,538, total, $20,933 [illegible] operating expenses for 1882, including taxes [illegible] $17,000,000; operating expenses, including taxes in [illegible] $13,000,000; charges in 1882, $1,753 204 The [illegible] more elected directors for the ensuing [illegible] Dillon, Elisha Atkins, F Gordon Dexter [illegible] S. Ames, Ezra H Baker, Jay Gould [illegible] Thomas Humphrey, David Dows, Green [illegible] Sidney Dillon, E. H. Clarke [illegible] Francis Adams, jr., and Andrew [illegible]

The New Tariff on the Iron Industry.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Interview with prominent ironmasters elicits the expression that [illegible] satisfied with the tariff bill, many declaring that it went [illegible] far. Most [illegible] manufacturers find no fault [illegible] exporters assert that the cost of [illegible] be reduced in order to compete [illegible] foreign markets. Information was made by [illegible] of a reduction in wages, though [illegible] from workers that this will be enforced. [illegible] Pittsburg thus projected labor [illegible] strike, district amalgamated iron [illegible] on Saturday, when the question [illegible] will be acted upon. To-day the [illegible] Bessemer at Newcastle notified [illegible] of a reduction of 10 per cent [illegible] open out, and the furnaces have [illegible]

The Mississippi Flood.

CAIRO, Ill., March 7.—The breaking of the levee [illegible] yesterday was very disastrous to [illegible] plantations and other people of the [illegible] of the land was completely [illegible] the overflow. Friar's point and Delta [illegible] are twenty miles back of the river [illegible] damaged, and planters will lose [illegible] and other supplies. Refugees from [illegible] Tennessee say that great damage [illegible] cattle and other counties along the [illegible] be lost, and many houses, fences [illegible] torn away. Some towns [illegible] flooded. No actual suffering is re[illegible]

Steamer Collision.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Ex-President Diaz of Mexico, and party, arrived to-day on the steamer [illegible] from New Orleans for Monterey Mexico. The party [illegible] by the city by a committee from the [illegible] and escorted them to Delmonico's, where [illegible] was given a drive around the city [illegible] coincidence that Texas cannon were [illegible] salutes of honor from Capitol hill to [illegible] simultaneously on the anniversary of the [illegible] former ruler, Santa Ana, took the Alamo.

Union Pacific Officers.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The Union Pacific board of [illegible] to-day elected the following officers: [illegible] Sidney Dillon; vice president, Lloyd [illegible] general counsel, Sidney Bartlett; general [illegible] F. Dillon, secretary, and treasurer, [illegible] Haven, assistant treasurer, O. W. Mink [illegible] Mackellar.

Asylum Abuses.

ALBANY, March 7.—At the assembly inquiry into the management of the charitable institutions to-day, Miss Clarissa O. Lathrop of this city testified regarding abuses at the Utica insane asylum, that the doctors of the insane asylum were in the habit of grossly insulting female patients, and cited several cases told her by visitors.

Shutting Down Flouring Mills.

ST. PAUL, March 7.—Statistics show it at the present time the mills of Minneapolis and the state are in [illegible] shutting down their capacity. A number have [illegible] running until this week, because of the scarcity and high price of wheat.

Another Line.

ST. LOUIS, March 7.—The freight bureau of the [illegible] will establish a regular line of steamships between Liverpool and New Orleans by Harris & Co., of Liverpool, to begin to ply in May. [illegible] the outbreak of the Mississippi [illegible] will be [illegible] route.

A Soldiers' Funeral.

BALTIMORE, March 7.—The funeral of Henry [illegible] took place to-day. The remains were [illegible] Loudon Park Cemetery. A military escort [illegible] of state militia and ex-militia and a detail [illegible] accompanied the body to the railroad depot.

New Steamer.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The new steamer [illegible] built for the United States [illegible] company, arrived in the city [illegible] Point of Joan Rauch & Sons.

In Full Blast.

ALLEGHENY, Pa., March 7.—All the [illegible] rolling mills and other works [illegible] company, employing 3,000 men, are in full blast.

Dividend Declared.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The Union [illegible] this afternoon declared a dividend [illegible] payable April 2d.

NOTABLE DEAD.

A Prominent Banker.

BOSTON, March 7.—Nathaniel Hay, [illegible] well known banker of the banking firm [illegible] John F. Hay & Bro., died this morning aged [illegible]

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

The best old skin cure ever discovered was Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It cures all rough and scaly diseases, and makes the skin smooth and clear. It is an ornament to any lady's toilet.

THE PASSION PLAY.

The Performance Most Beautiful and Impressive and Devoid of Objectionable Features.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE OREGONIAN.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The Passion Play was produced at the Academy of Music this evening before a crowded house. The performance in New York is a literal reproduction of the original Oberammergau play, and is under the direction of Dr. Hasselbrink, who has spent two months in Oberammergau, and is assisted by two majors. In Rochester the dramas were given by amateurs and their success led to the engagement of professionals. In Erie county the democrats have gained two towns and the republicans three; a net democratic gain for the former. In Columbia county the democratic and two republican supervisors are chosen. Last year there were eleven democrats and eleven republicans. Lynn the sitting republican local clerk was added to many other signs show that the republican party will scarcely recover its lost ground by a reaction, in which some of the leaders have been trusting.

State Convention Called.

PROVIDENCE, March 7.—A call is issued for an independent state convention to be held in this city on the 14th instant. The call is not signed, simply specifies the nomination of a state ticket as the business to be transacted. It is universally understood to be the materialization of a Sprague boom.

State Convention Convened.

DETROIT, March 7.—The democratic state convention met at Lansing at noon. After temporary organization it adjourned till afternoon.

SPORTING.

America will be Represented.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The directors of the Manhattan chess club, at their meeting last night, decided to send Capt. George H. Mackenzie, a member of the club, and champion of America, to London to test in the tournament in London next month.

Extra Attractions.

NEW YORK March 7.—The Coney Island Jockey Club to counterbalance the loss of the champion million stakes, which were captured by Iroquois, have decided to add $10 000 to the great autumn cup. The cup races to be equally divided into two purses for two year and three year olds.

FIRES

Death by Suffocation.

NEW YORK March 7.—At a fire this morning in Canal edge flat, East 64th street Mrs. Wakeman, aged 36, and her daughter Rose were suffocated. The building, owned by Thomas Reid was damaged $ 000 furniture $1 000.

Mrs. Wakeman is the wife of Abraham Wakeman surveyor of the port during Lincoln's administration. At the time of the fire he was on his way from Albany to this city. Mrs. Wakeman was an invalid, one side of her body being paralyzed. Her daughter was also suffering from illness.

Tannery Burned.

WATERTOWN, N. Y. March 7.—The large tannery at Felix Mills, belonging to New York parties, burned to-day loss, $50,000, partly insured.

The Collection Saved.

LONDON, March 7.—The valuable collection of paintings, plate and furniture in Wrotham Park the county seat of Earl Stratford which burned yesterday, were saved.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Pardoned after many Years.

DETROIT, March 7.—Colonel Lamb has just been pardoned out of the state prison, where he had been confined 29 years for the murder of a man named Easterbrook in St Joseph county in 1853. Lamb little doubted that Flinn is entirely innocent of any connection with the murder.

The Wrong Man Killed.

HUSBARD CITY, Tex., March 7.—J. H. Lamb an wealthy stock man from Wise county, was killed by John Varvill. Some months ago Lamb ejected Varvill's daughter at a party. Lamb ordered Varvill to leave the premises.

Mail Bags Stolen.

TYRONE, Pa. March 7.—Two mail bags, destined for New York and Philadelphia were stolen at the depot No clue.

Tardy Justice.

MIDDLEBURG, Pa., March 7.—Irish Messer was hanged this morning for the murder of fruiterer Blumbsley.

FOOTLIGHT FLASHES.

A Comedian will Retire.

BOSTON March 7.—It is said that William Warren the veteran comedian, will soon retire from the stage. This season. There has been no pleasant rumors in Boston of late of the health of Mrs. Warren is alleged to have received the hands of the management in the occasion of her benefit last fall.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Washington Territory.

Court convened at Port Townsend March 5th, Hon. R. S. Greene and Hon. Guilford M. Hoyt presiding.

Hon. R. S. Greene and Hon. Guilford M. Hoyt presiding.

Wm. Skybuck, of Monroe, had foot badly crushed by a wagon wheel running over it.

W. R. Frost, of Seattle, has been appointed war deputy of the territorial treasurer.

The Walla Walla Union suggests the name of Walla Walla wheat for spring sowing in the Willamette valley.

A Sprague dispatch of Monday says there is no life in the Northern Pacific railroad meeting this week, [illegible] to wash out.

The warm weather of the latter part of last week has [illegible] Walla Walla's [illegible] Incense gunners [illegible] Walla Walla's [illegible] valley.

New Whatcom is actively constructing new [illegible] Walla Walla's [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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THURSDAY MORNING MARCH 8 1883

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

It came to [illegible] pointed by Presidents [illegible] ods of carrying [illegible] have all accepted and [illegible] their duties One of the commissioners a democrat and two republicans judgment has seemingly [illegible] selecting them At the head of the commission is Dorman B Eaton of New York who has devoted more time and thought to the consideration of reforming the civil service than any other man in America He writings for years past have shown a comprehension of the subject at once thorough and clear More than any other advocate of this reform he has shown good judgment in separating the practical from the visionary plans which have been proposed His book on the civil service of Great Britain which exhibits the workings of the reformed system there should be [illegible] was brought about what it has failed to do and what it teaches in relation to the reform of civil service in the municipal administration to the interests of the city and the people Were it read as generally as it should be people would see somewhat [illegible] and how to do it and would be convinced of the irrelevant objections to the proposed form which spoilsmen use to prop up pernicious and utterly indefensible system Mr Eaton was active in securing the passage of the present law, and is the fittest man in the country to superintend the methods for carrying it into operation It is gratifying to know that the undertaking will be under the direction of a man who not only will not [illegible] to what is his purpose, but who firmly believes that the work is alike necessary and practicable and thus will mean a great deal

The second republican member of the commission is John M Gregory of Illinois who has a good record as an executive officer and is regarded as a trustworthy man The democratic member is Leroy D Thoman of Ohio who owes his appointment to Senator Pendleton, the father of the bill He is now in Washington in anticipation of the meeting of the commissioners, which will undertake at once the work which the law entrusts to its hands Mr. Thoman is reported to be ambitious to make a record in this important work which will do honor to himself and render the country a service. Upon the manner in which the commission proceeds depends the success of the law. The commission is to control the examinations under the act, make investigations into the state of the service and recommend [illegible] for its improvement, and to report to the president on all matters touching the enforcement and effect of the rules and regulations for carrying out its provisions The scope of its powers is extensive, and its duties and responsibilities are exacting But the work is in the hands of men who believe that the country ought to have and can have a civil service divorced from the evils of partisanship and spoils-seeking; and though we may not get across the whole measure of reform which is desired, a foundation may be laid upon which the necessary structure can be erected The country is ready for the rule that positions of honor, trust and emolument in its service shall no longer be used by political bosses as their own private property, for payment of their political debts or building up their personal fortunes.

PATENTS

In England there is agitation for reform of the patent laws The cost of taking out a patent there is very heavy Here a patent for 17 years may be had for $35 while in England the total cost of a patent for 14 years is $875 One result, of course, is that useless or trifling things are not patented in England as much as in the United States. It is true that many domestic patents cost more than $35, a further expense having to be incurred in the event of the application to register being opposed. It is true, also, that in England what are practically a number of different inventions are often included in one specification, and protected by one patent, while with us every invention must be covered by a distinct patent, so that a single patent in England is oftentimes equivalent to three in the United States But, after all allowances are made, the fact remains that it costs a good deal more, on the average, to obtain a patent in England than in the United States. The patent system is a just one, since every person ought to be permitted to enjoy the fruits of his or her inventive genius, provided the public are permitted to participate in that enjoyment on terms that are reasonable, but there are gross abuses of the system that never ought to be tolerated What for instance, could be more absurd than to allow a patent on the use of barbed wire for fences or heavy ordnance to protect a monopoly in the manufacture of it? It is no invention for fences armed with barbs of various kinds have been used ever since agriculture began It is those abuses of the patent laws that make sentiment against them

Compulsory education has as yet been tried only on a limited scale, yet in so far as it has been tried the results show it to be a very effective means of reducing juvenile crime The grand duchy of Baden, by a vigorous enforcement of such a law for seven years according to carefully prepared statistics, reduced crime in that duchy more than one-half and pauperism fully one-fourth. In New York the law is not rigidly enforced, but the board of education employs twenty truancy agents to look after the children Their labors, imperfect though they must be, with 150,000 children to look after, have had a most remarkable effect in reducing juvenile crime in that city For the five years immediately preceding the enactment of the compulsory education law, the average number of arrests per annum, of juvenile offenders, was 1221, for the subsequent five years the average number of arrests was but 960, and last year it was but 717 although the population had, of course greatly increased. A single agent placed over one thousand Italian truants in schools and the decrease in crime has been more than one third It is claimed that if the law were strictly enforced crime could be reduced ninety per cent and the recruiting dens for young criminals closed up. This is certainly fighting crime at the right end of the line, and the more of it we have the better Give us more compulsory education, and fewer jails and reformatory institutions

A civil service bill was pending in Pennsylvania legislature until [illegible] the [illegible] ary of the Pendleton bill and is [illegible] characterized as a mere [illegible] Pittsburg *Gazette* says It is difficult [illegible] there are more than fifty [illegible] state to which the bill will apply and yet there are to be two commissioners at a salary of $2 500 each an examiner at a salary of $3 000, together with a secretary, stenographer and messenger The state has always had enough expenses of the commission will [illegible] duty There is a want of [illegible] in the act to the end in view which ought to be remedied Let the bill be pruned down so as to fix the exact requirements of the civil service of the state An annual appropriation of $5000 or $20 000 seems out of proportion to the work which the commission will be called upon to perform

Gebhardt's [illegible] was [illegible] because a new [illegible] has been [illegible] The Freddie The [illegible] a little [illegible] and [illegible] drawing a [illegible] on which a [illegible] a forty books

The government has closed its case against the star route thieves It has presented enough to convince the country but there is no telling what a Washington jury may do

EVOLUTION OF THE CAMEL

[illegible] is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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CITY.

The Chinese Question—The three story brick building recently constructed by Messrs. Fox Kinney & Co. on Second street between Oak and Ankeny has been leased for a term of five years at a monthly rental of $500. The building is to be fitted up by the lessees in accordance with their own peculiar tastes. A number of rooms are to be used as workshops, and the lower story and basement for a store. The latter will be fitted up in the most elaborate manner, which seems the long talked of Chinese Exclusion. One of the agents for the concern said only a short time ago that they were to be used for the purpose of manufacturing cigars by a dozen Chinamen, who were to be brought from San Francisco for that purpose. The building is to be occupied by white females, who will be employed in the manufacture of cigars. The rooms are to be arranged in a manner similar to that of a large factory, with long tables placed side by side, along the walls of the building, while the personal effects of all the occupants are stacked up in front of them. The agent who has charge of the building for the owner, when interviewed by a reporter, stated that he was simply carrying out the instructions given him by the property owner. He stated that he was to pay $60 per month rental. He also stated that the building was to be used for the purpose of manufacturing cigars, and that the Chinamen were to be brought from San Francisco. He also stated that the building was

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SCANDAL.

A woman to the holy father went
Confession of her sin was her intent.
And so her pitiful errors, great and small,
She faithfully rehearsed to him at all.
And, clustered in her shadowed eyes of sin,
Her wicked thoughts of shame and guilt crept in.
She wished that she a child no longer were
And borne a bit of sunshine up and down.
To all the living beings that she met.
The holy father to her utterance
Granted the silken custom asked of him.
But while for all the rest he spoke no word,
He told her this offense was very grave,
And that to do it penance she must go
Out by the wayside where the thistles grow
And gather the largest, ripest ones
Scatter its seeds, and then, when this was done,
She must come back again and hear her
To tell him he commands is satisfied.
The woman, thinking it a penance light,
Hastened to do his will that very night.
Feeling right glad she had escaped so well.
Next day but one she went the forest path.
The parent sat still at his door to watch.
Then said, "There's something still for you to do.
Those little thistle seeds which you have sown,
I bid you go regather, every one."
The woman said, "But, father, 'twould be in vain
To try to gather up those seeds again.
The winds have scattered them both far and wide
Over the abandoned vale and mountain side."
The father answered, "Now, I hope from this
The lesson I have taught you will not miss.
You cannot gather back the scattered seeds,
Which far and wide will grow in noxious weeds
Nor can the mischief ones by scandal sown
By any penance be again undone."

Montreal Witness.

AN OBLIGING FRIEND.

I had a friend named Jack, the same as Offenbach, only that he was not a musician; without that he had every fault. How he became my friend is easily explained. We were boys together. In my day children were children, playing at ball and spinning tops, and not little men discussing finance or the coming of Patti. Whether this was desirable, or whether the children of those days were any better than the children of the present day, matters little to my story. One day another boy struck Jack. Jack was small and weak, and perhaps rather cowardly; he defended himself, but feebly. I arrived and delivered Jack from his assailant, but not without losing a bit of my trousers in the fight, the loss of which caused me to receive a long lecture in the evening on the folly of my ways. Every one knows that a little boy who leaves fragments of his pantaloons along the wayside will one of these days bring up on the gallows.

Jack said to me: "You saved my life yesterday." I cannot tell you how my heart swelled with pride at my ten years of age to have saved the life of a brother playfellow. When I say brother it is rather a figure of speech, for Jack was small, homely and most unkempt. But no matter, according to the scriptures he was my brother. From the eventful day when I saved his life Jack became my intimate friend. It occasioned not a little remark in my native town that the son of such parents as mine should associate with the shoemaker's child, but my mother always replied with much effect:

"My son is not proud."

Jack, my friend Jack, thus became my mossmate at home, and whenever strangers asked who the children was they were told that it was the little fellow whose life Antoine had saved, and I thus acquired much importance in the eyes of our friends.

From this time, I may as well acknowledge it, I became Jack's victim. At boarding school I was always obliged to defend him, and, as his keeper was violent, I was the recipient of many hard blows from fists and caps; but it could not be avoided, as it was not possible to allow my "protege" to be beaten. Jack was constantly in need of pens, paper, or pencils, and I was forced to deny myself that I might provide all he asked; for one does not save the life of a brother to see him humiliated before his comrades. On leaving school I lost sight of Jack. This was the happiest period of my whole life; but it was not to be of long duration.

One day, as deep in thought, I was walking up and down my little chamber in the Rue St. Jacques, some one knocked. I opened the door and recognized Jack, whom I had not seen for eight years. Truly, had it been any one but Jack my reception would not have been a cordial one, for in my position of poet any disturbance from a clerk engaged in trade would have been out of the question, but Jack was my protege.

"My dear old friend," said he, "I have come to you to save my life a second time."

"What can I do for you?" I asked.

"Alas! a very simple thing. Divide with me generously. I am without employment and I am hungry."

"You are quite right," said I to him; "I am in sad circumstances, but where there is enough for one there is enough for two, my dear Jack, so let us breakfast." Jack ate all my breakfast but he paid me well.

"Now, Antoine," said he, when he had devoured everything, "I am but a poor devil, and worth my salt. I have neither your genius nor your knowledge, but you know I would throw myself into the fire for you."

Such humility and devotion deeply affected me, and I replied, "My dear Jack, true friendship is valuable to a poor poet."

This style of things lasted for eighteen months, Jack saying to me repeatedly: "You know, Antoine, that I would throw myself into the fire for you," and in such accents that I was always touched.

One evening the landlord, Millot—a good fellow, but there is times when one is out of countenance with all the world—said to me:

"Mr. Antoine, you are an honest fellow, but I cannot always lodge you for nothing. I do not wish to retain any of your effects, but you must find a room elsewhere; you will pay me when you can." "I will pay you sooner or later," I said; and he replied, "I am sure of it."

We had embraced him. The good old man! Had I only a pen of Byron or of our great poet, Lamartine, to render his name famous in recognition of his great soul. Very few landlords would have acted so nobly. That night I packed my bundles and waited for Jack. It was my intention to ask him to assist me to remove my goods, but Jack did not make his appearance. I moved alone, and most mournfully.

For more than a year I sought the inspiration of the muse in the Rue Clovis, when one Sunday I spied Jack, evidently gotten up for a holiday. Everything about him was strikingly new, and his boots shone like the sun. I stared not accost him, but he came to me.

"I know that I was an expense to you," said he, "and so went away."

"I was very unhappy about it," I replied; "why not have told me you were going?"

"You would have wished me not to leave you, and I could not live at your expense any longer."

"I do not understand your feelings."

"I told you see, that I who would throw myself into the fire for you could not allow a deserving poet half your daily bread. Good-bye, Antoine, I will see you soon."

"Dear old Jack," I cried to myself, "what a noble heart!"

One day the editor of the *Forban* paid me 17 francs, and I was walking the streets with a light heart.

"Father, Jack, dear old fellow," I cried to myself. "Why did you leave me? Where are you, now that fortune smiles upon me and glory knocks at my door?"

"Good day, Antoine," said a timid voice.

It was Jack, but with such a woe-begone appearance! His overcoat had but two buttons remaining; perhaps, even, it was the two buttons that had no overcoat.

Where do you come from, my poor fellow?" I cried, taking both his hands in mine.

"I don't know, and I am going back," replied Jack. "The Siege de Bagdad has failed, and I am homeless again."

"Come with me."

"I will accept, my dear Antoine, and without hesitation, because you know I would throw myself into the fire for you."

Jack stayed with me for some months. One morning I said to him:

"My poor fried, fate is against us. You were engrossed in the trade of new goods, and I in the old; the *Forban* like the Siege de Bagdad, was unsuccessful. We are sorely pressed."

By-the-bye, Jack had disappeared. He was so sensitive he did not wish to remain longer at my expense. This time, alas! real misery came nearer than ever before. The journals wished for known writers only, and to be known one had to make one's self known. What was to become of me? As I was pondering this dreadful question I heard some one cautiously enter at appearance because, I must admit, I was so shabbily dressed. Looking round I recognized Jack with two or three other young men.

"Is it you, Antoine?" he cried. "What has befallen you?"

I confess I was about to say some very hard things to him, when he cried out:

"Silence, for he who stands before you will be a great man one of these days, mark well my words. Let me introduce a friend who saved my life when we were children and who has been a good comrade since we have grown up; he will dine with us."

"Thanks," I replied, "I have dined."

This was very near the truth, as I had taken all the dinner I was accustomed to of late. Jack took me by the arm and allowed his friends to pass on.

"Come with us," said he.

"No, I am no subject for ridicule."

"Listen' dear friend. I have been employed by the 'Ville de Carcassonne' for two months now. I have not had up anything as yet, but in another month I shall come to see you, and then—"

"You owe me nothing."

"I owe everything to you. But that does not weigh upon me, for you know my good Antoine, I would throw myself into the fire for you."

I had no chance, but I pressed home with a joyful heart, it being very difficult to meet with so staunch a friend.

Seventh here Jack did not come. I felt sure of having in my way I regretted the matter, and in one of his evenings was known of his whereabouts. One evening, as I was walking along the Champs Elysees, I was struck.

"Is that you, dear Antoine?"

"Jack, my dear Jack, where are you?" I cried, as I was affected by the sight of my friend. "Is that the way you treat me?"

"Be not over severe to me, my dear friend. Fortune has been against me, but I am not to blame. I was engaged by the 'Ville de Carcassonne' to write a book for an unknown party, paying me one sou and selling me for ten, to the satisfaction of everybody. Jack could have assisted me somewhat, as my verses at that time must have been atrocious; but when I alluded in any way to such a desire he would say:

"I would throw myself into the fire for you, dear Antoine, you know, but do not ever ask me to find a rhyme for you." One day I said to him: "My good Jack, I have worked all night on those papers, will you carry them to the printing office for me?"

He replied: "My dear Antoine, you know that I would throw myself into the fire for you, but notwithstanding my desire to be useful, I cannot act as your servant."

This was just; he was quite right. I went to the office myself. The old shaver of the "Place de la Bourse" died at this time and the bookseller failed. Jack, who, as I have already said, was no very delicate in feeling, again disappeared. One morning I found him smoking a cigar at the door of a tavern's shop.

"What are you doing here, Jack?" I inquired.

"This is my home," he replied.

"What do you say?"

"I have married the mistress of the shop."

"Mlle. Minette?"

"The same."

I could not help smiling.

"I know why you smile," cried Jack.

"You mistake me."

"No, I do not. But there is mercy for all sins."

"Are you happy?"

"Yes, business is very good."

"I wish I could say as much."

"My good Antoine," said he, "you know I would throw myself into the fire for you, but you understand that it would be impossible for me to have you here."

He was right. Besides, I must own that I should have been ill at ease with poor Minette. This little shop woman was anything but happy. Jack soon squandered all of her money, and she was obliged to go back to work in the city again.

"My wife was a jade," said Jack, "and I have left her. I wish to live alone hereafter, and I'm going into business."

While waiting for said business Jack lived with me as formerly. I did not feel satisfied with the arrangement, but he was always saying:

"My dear, good Antoine, what should I have done without you? What would have become of me? As a child you fought my battles, as a young man you shelter me under your roof; your table is mine and your fireside is my refuge; but I am not ungrateful; believe me, I would throw myself into the fire for you."

"Very good," said I one day, "just do me the favor of taking this letter at once to the editor of *Etoile du Soir*; he offered me a situation as reporter, which I have long desired, and he wishes an immediate reply."

"I will fly with it," cried Jack with enthusiasm.

I dressed myself with care and then hastened to the Odeon, where there was to be a first representation of a great play. During one of the entr'actes I saw the editor among the crowd, and I made my way to him in order to express my thanks. "You have nothing to thank me for," said he in the coolest manner. "I asked you for an immediate response, and you did not respond; so much the worse for yourself, as I have now given the position to Isadora Grattesol." I turned away utterly crushed.

On entering the house I saw Jack eating plums in the room of our neighbor, Mme. Moreau, and at the same time making a speech to the assembled company.

"Why did you not carry my letter?" I cried, breaking in upon him.

"Friend Antoine," said he trembling, "I am a man capable of the greatest devotion, but I am not an errand boy. Ask me to throw myself into the fire for you and I will do it, but never ask me to carry a letter."

I wanted to kill him on the spot; but I controlled myself, for that would have been a sin; but who has not sinned at least once in his lifetime."

"Friend Jack," said I, "leave me and go where you please. I want no friend, and as I rarely fall into the fire I have no need of a fireman."—*Boston Journal.*

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

Desperate Prize Fight.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The most desperate prize fight ever witnessed took place in the basement of Matt Grace's bowery sporting house. The principals were Geo. Fulljames, a light weight champion, and Pat Gallagher, a noted pugilist of Philadelphia. The men wore light gloves—were more apologies for gloves—to evade the law. The battle was for $500 and the light weight championship. Fourteen rounds were fought in twenty-five minutes. The championship and money was awarded Fulljames, as at the end of the fourteenth round Gallagher failed to come to time. Both men were terribly punished. In the middle of the fight a cry of "police" was raised but proved a false alarm and the men returned to the ring and finished the fight. Over 5000 persons were present. Philadelphia sent a strong delegation and this city was well represented. The fight was within a stone's throw of the police headquarters, but no arrests were made.

Another Account.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The *World* thus describes the last round of the prize fight: Fulljames was the stronger of the two, and as opportunity offered, he took the advantage to throw Gallagher off his head, completely winding him up. The round lasted a minute, when the men retired to their trainers. A man in the crowd cried out "police," and a scramble for the door followed. It proved a false alarm, and when quiet was restored it was found that Gallagher had taken his departure. Fulljames, who had not left the ring, claimed the night, which the referee awarded him.

Ryan Wants to Fight.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The *Sun* says Paddy Ryan in a letter to Jack Shiles of this city, says he would like another chance to face Sullivan in the ring. He says he has never better in his life, and his friends in Chicago would raise $2000 provided Shiles can raise $3000 more in New York, so the stakes may be $10,000. Ryan feels that Sullivan can't whip him.

Steamer Libeled.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6.—George W. Gore and Thomas G. Wilson, merchants at Seattle, filed a libel to-day in the United States district court against the American bark Coryo for $4,945.48, claiming that owing to improper and negligent stowing of cargo, oats shipped by them to this port were badly damaged.

After Immigrants.

The Immigrant Association has decided to send two agents abroad, one to Europe and the other to the eastern states for the purpose of forming a colonization for the settlement of the state. Paul Ocker, for some time connected with the association, will go to Europe and devote his energies in Germany, Switzerland and Austria. Dr. N. Hohn has been assigned to duty in the east.

Made an Assignment.

BALTIMORE, March 7.—The firm of Malster & Reany, ship builders, machinists and operators of the dry dock at Locust point, have assigned. Liabilities $30,000. No action is made for payment first of their several limited workmen.

His Death Warrant.

HARRISBURG, March 7. The death warrant of Ward McConkey, of Pittsburg, has been signed, and May 10th is the day fixed for the execution.

IF YOU ARE RUINED

by indiscretion, exposure or evil habits, feeling the need of medical aid, do not consult a physician of doubtful character, but one of acknowledged skill and experience. Such a one is DR. J. SPENCER, whose office is at No. 24 Kearny street, San Francisco, Cal. His specialty is the treatment of Seminal Weakness, Nervous Debility, Impotency, Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Varicocele, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, and all Diseases of the Sexual Organs, whether arising from the use of mercury, the excesses of youth, or the indiscretions of maturer years. Dr. SPENCER'S method of treatment is entirely new, and he cures in less time than any other physician. Consultation free, and strictly confidential. Call or address with stamp, DR. J. SPENCER, No. 24 Kearny street, San Francisco, Cal.

MINING STOCK REPORT.

San Francisco, March 7.

Virginia	Sheffield
Gould	Belcher
Ophir	Mexican
Union	Sierra Nevada

New York Stock Market.

New York, March 7.

Western Union	82½	North Western	121
Lake Shore	108	North Pacific	38
St Paul	94¼	do pref	108
N Y Central	134⅜	Transcontinental	53
Or Imp stock	86¾	Or Imp bonds	[illegible]

Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills cured me a fit immediately of severe neuralgia." H. M. Cockin, Shepherdtown, Pa. 50c. at druggists.

THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

Recommendation that the Public Levee Be Leased.

Necessity of an Assessor for the City and School District.

Several Valuable Suggestions---Review of the City Finances.

At the council meeting last night, Mayor Lang sent a message to the council, a synopsis of which was published in the EVENING TELEGRAM yesterday. It was as follows:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
PORTLAND, OR., March 6, 1883.

To the Members of the Common Council of the City of Portland—Gentlemen: I have thought it advisable to call the regular meeting of your honorable body to-night, in order to submit a general statement of the condition and affairs of the municipality, the finances, etc., and to recommend such legislation as may be necessary for the efficient administration of the affairs of the various departments of the city government during the balance of the present year, I shall not attempt to enter into any lengthy discussion of the matters which I have to bring before you, but will endeavor to present them in as concise a manner as possible, and will be glad to receive from you any suggestions which you may deem necessary for the welfare of the city.

The receipts and expenditures of the city for the year 1882 were as follows:

General fund	$ 57,129 67
Fire department fund	30,787 54
Police fund	11,968 41
Street lamp fund	21,177 50
Interest fund	4,2[illegible]
Willamette river fund	20,[illegible]
Street improvement fund	15,[illegible]
Street extension fund	2,145 50
Street sewer fund	17,474 99
Surplus	11 40
Total	$[illegible]
In treasury Jan. 1, 1882	34,588 27
Total receipts from all sources	$411,668 53

Expenditures for the year 1882 were as follows:

General fund	$ 48,752 26
Fire department fund	27,194 18
Police fund	32,938 05
Street lamp fund	5,000 00
Surplus	112 40
Willamette river fund	35,519 30
Street improvement fund	119,002 30
Street extension fund	3,864 50
Street sewer fund	20,765 89
Bills payable (note paid March)	26,000 00
Lamp fund	16,780 49
Total expenditures	$376,118 67
Balance in treasury Jan. 1, 1883	58,629 86

The indebtedness of the city is as follows:

UNPAID WARRANTS OUTSTANDING.

General fund	$424 17
Fire department fund	5,036 69
Police fund	151 40
Street lamp fund	70 44
Willamette river fund	14,099 79
Total warrants outstanding	$20,819 85
Bonds due in 1883	20,000 00
Bonds due in 1891	66,500 00
Total indebtedness	$106,819 85
Funds on hand	18,726 62
Actual indebtedness	$88,093 23

The legislative assembly of the state of Oregon at its last session in 1882 passed a number of enactments which materially increased the welfare of our city. The principal provisions of these enactments were the extension of the boundary of the city and the creation of a board of five commissioners with authority to organize a fire department. The change from volunteer to paid service in the fire department will necessitate heavier expenditures in that department than heretofore, especially during the first year, the board of fire commissioners having made its requisition upon the council for the sum of $50,000 as their estimated expenditure for 1883.

The additional cost of the paid fire department, together with the cost of operating the city dockyard, which is estimated at $[illegible], the increased cost of the enlarged police force and the necessary expenses incident to the conduct and management of the business of a rapidly growing city such as Portland now is and will be during the coming year, render it necessary to provide a fund somewhat in excess of that of the year 1882, and yet the enlarged area comprised in the new boundary lines of the city will warrant the valuation of property to be made sufficient with proper economy to levy a smaller per centum of tax than that of the previous year, which was 7 per centum. I would recommend a tax of 6 mills per centum in the aggregate will be amply sufficient to meet the expenses of conducting the city government for the year 1883 in all its departments.

ASSESSMENT OF PROPERTY.

An amendment to the city charter passed in the year 1881, abolishing the office of city assessor and providing that the auditor should make out a list of the taxable property of the city from the assessment roll of Multnomah county each year, on or before the first day of December.

Practically under this system the assessment roll of the county has been literally copied, including the valuations made by the county assessor, and while I do not wish to cast reflections upon the assessors of [illegible], yet the practice is found from experience to [illegible] there is, doubtless, a very large amount of property in the city which escapes taxation for want of an assessor to attend to this duty.

The duties of the auditor are such that neither he nor his deputy can attend even to the preparation of the assessment roll under the existing law from the county assessor's list. It would be well for the owners of property under the county assessment roll to call at the auditor's office and see that their property is correctly assessed, and call such property as may be omitted from the county assessment roll, or may be brought into the city subsequently to the sitting of the county board of equalization, which usually concludes its labors in the middle of August.

Besides, under the present law, the valuation of property for the city is [illegible] the year last made by the county assessor, so that the months of January and February of the year [illegible] the fact a great part of the real property in the city has advanced in value from 10 to 15 per cent since that time which would [illegible] higher than is actually the case.

Under the present law [illegible] at the last session of the legislature, the [illegible] of school district No. 1 in Multnomah county, were [illegible] with those of the city of Portland. The city and school district having the same territorial boundary might in point of economy well afford to employ and pay a competent man to assess the property within their limits, but to effect this will require legislative enactment, but the council should in my opinion see that this matter is properly brought to the attention of the next legislature, as the present system is defective, and much [illegible] to the city through its operation than is saved by being relieved from the payment of a salary to a competent man as assessor.

STREETS AND THEIR IMPROVEMENT.

There has been a large amount of street improvement made in the city during the year 1882, although the expenditure for street improvement in 1881 exceeded that of 1882 by $[illegible].

The incessant rains in winter and character of the soil and climate of Portland render it very difficult to adopt a system for the repair renewal of our streets which will give satisfaction.

The stone block pavement, when placed upon a proper rock foundation, [illegible] answer all the requirements of the heavy teaming done on the business streets, but it is too expensive, and the noise occasioned by driving teams over the same at a rapid pace is a great annoyance. It is found that in that part of the city occupied as residence property

Wood not only decays rapidly in our damp climate, but is more subject to wear under the same climatic influences than if the same were kept dry, and hence neither planked nor Nicholson paved streets have proven satisfactory.

The style of macadam now in use fails far short of being a satisfactory improvement. It needs no experiment to demonstrate that finely crushed rock will not stand upon our streets as a top dressing, when thoroughly worked as it is by the rains of winter, will, under the crushing and rutting influence of wagon tires and horses' hoofs, very soon reduce it to a [illegible], powder which becomes the most disagreeable slush and mud imaginable during the wet season. The great want seems to be a top dressing which will not grind into powder and form mud.

If washed river gravel was screened through meshes of not over three-quarters of an inch in diameter, and evenly spread over the surface of the broken rock as now laid, and then the whole be packed by rolling, as the rock otherwise now are, it seems to me it would present a surface that would stand the wear well and be a much better and smoother street. This would also prevent other parties by enabling any one to compete for the work, whereas under the present style of macadam only those fortunate enough to own or control a rock quarry can enter the field as contractors for street work of that character. I would call the attention of the council to the county of upon our streets as a top dressing, when thoroughly worked as it is by the rains of winter, will, under the crushing and rutting influence of wagon tires and horses' hoofs, very soon reduce it to a [illegible], powder which becomes the most disagreeable slush and mud imaginable during the wet season. The great want seems to be a top dressing which will not grind into powder and form mud.

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PUBLIC PARK.

In my judgment steps should at once be taken looking to the improvement and beautifying of the park block of the city. A small sum spent this year in clearing out underbrush and making walks, and before the dry season comes would result in such a transformation as to astonish the citizens. The cost of fencing the park would be but little, as the present [illegible] would answer every purpose for a time, which may safely be left to the future.

PUBLIC LEVEE.

The public [illegible] lying at the foot of Jefferson, Columbia and Clay streets, and constituting as they now do one of our finest, is a valuable piece of property, if [illegible] properly improved and managed. In its present condition, and in the present unsatisfactory state of litigation as to many [illegible], it is a source of trouble and annoyance to the city authorities, and a constant [illegible] to property owners adjoining it, with almost no benefit to the public. I would recommend that the levee be leased for a term of years, to the highest responsible bidder, with proper restrictions as to the character of buildings to be erected thereon, and the manner in which the property should be improved and managed. The rental derived from the property would be a handsome income for the city, and relieve the city authorities from much trouble and annoyance.

In conclusion, let me say to you that the future of our city has never at any time since my long residence here been brighter or more full of promise than now, and we may congratulate ourselves that, as the rapid growth of the unmistakably we have been chosen to serve will necessarily entail additional burdens upon the officers, yet the opportunity for doing a good office for our constituents is that much enlarged, and if we fulfill well the trust committed to our labors will not be unfruitful of grand results.

J. A. CHAPMAN, Mayor.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

WEDNESDAY, March 7.

Freights at San Francisco are weaker and latest takings show a slight decline in rate. With us there is no business.

To-day we hear of one small sale of wheat, for milling purposes, made in the interior on a basis of about $1 [illegible]. Millers continue to take up any offerings. English markets to-day are very slow with Mark Lane easier. Chicago is easier, while New York is only steady. San Francisco reports a good demand with prices in favor of sellers.

No change in flour.

Oats firm and for choice a slight advance is occasionally had.

Feed shows a good movement at unchanged values. 700 sacks went to California per last steamer.

Green apples in demand with very choice scarce, and for them an advance can be had.

Eggs in large stock, but for fresh full price is asked. To get rid of some held yesterday a decline was submitted to.

Weather clear and warm, with light SE breeze.

Receipts of produce the past 24 hours have been: 1675 lbs flour, 3750 lbs millstuff, 10 sks potatoes, 30 bbls hay, 1050 lbs hides, 5050 lbs eggs, 150 pkgs fruit from the valley and 1150 bbls flour and 1100 lbs wool from the eastern section.

The steamship Columbia took out 6[illegible] sks potatoes, 60 box apples, 75 box citrus fruit, 1[illegible] dried fruit, 1[illegible] green hides, [illegible] dry sheep pelts, 4 cans tallow, 17 [illegible], 31 dry calf skins, 10 bales cattle hides, 2 sks saffron, 2 cs woolen goods, 1 cs canned fruit, 10 [illegible] sk potatoes, 20 sks [illegible] 2 bales wool, 8 bbls [illegible] 1 cs wool, 1000 gallons and $[illegible] treasure.

Portland Market Quotations.

WHEAT—Quotations are 87½c asked; 87c bid.

FLOUR—We quote superfine at $2 75@3 00 per bbl; extra, $3 25@3 50; Oregon Mills' best, $5 50; superfine, $5 75@6; Oregon City Mills' best, $5 50; superfine, $5 75@6; extra, $6 25; Red Star, $6.

OATS—Are quiet with few inclined to offer at present asking prices, but [illegible] concessions are said to be obtainable where [illegible] are [illegible] 1[illegible] per bushel.

MILLSTUFF—Bran, $[illegible] per ton; shorts, $[illegible]; chop feed, $[illegible].

BARLEY—Feed, [illegible] per ton; brewing, $[illegible].

POTATOES—Common are quoted at 60@65c per sack; Burbanks, 75c.

VEGETABLES—Onions, good article, $2 50 per cental; cabbage, 2c per pound; cauliflower, $1 25 per dozen.

BEANS—Small whites, $4 per cental; Bayos, $4 25; pinks, $4; butter, $4 25.

FRUIT—Apples quotable at 75@$1 per box; California oranges, $4; lemons, $6 50@7.

DRIED FRUIT—Plummer del'd; apples in boxes 9@10c; prunes 11@12½c; Oregon prunes 12c; German prunes 12½c; raisins $2 50 per box, with advance of 50c for fractional; peaches 10c; California figs 9c; Smyrna figs 20c.

NUTS—Almonds, California, 17c; walnuts 10@12c; peanuts 10c; filberts 12c; cocoanuts 8c.

HONEY—Comb 10@20c; strained 7@9½c.

BUTTER—We quote best Oregon dairy, 20@22½c; California fresh roll, 25c; common, 20@25c.

POULTRY—Chickens, $5 50@6 00 per doz; ducks, $8.

EGGS—We quote 22½c per doz.; weak.

PROVISIONS—Choice Oregon hams, 13½@17c; bacon, 13@15c; lard, in pails, 11½@c; lard, in tins, 10@11c; shoulders, 10@11c.

Money Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—Sterling exchange on London banks, 60 days, weak, $4 81; documentary, $4 80.

Transfers—1@2½.

Bank of England rate of interest 3 per cent.

New York, March 7.—Sterling exchange, prime banks, long, $4 81½; short, $4 84. Government bonds firm; commercial from 1 to ½ lower, inconsistent, 2 to 3 lower.

Silver bullion, 1[illegible] bar, per fine ounce, 120½.

U. S. Bonds—3s, 100½; 4s, 113½; 4½s, 112¾; 4s, 116½.

London, March 7.—Silver bullion, English standard, per fine ounce, 51½.

U. S. Bonds—3s, 100½.

Consols—102 1-16 money, 102 5-16 account.

Amount of bullion withdrawn on balance from Bank of England to-day, £100,000 for shipment.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Shipping Notes.

The steamer Beaver has been raised and taken to Granville, B. C., and beached.

The tug Wallula Walla left this morning for the sound and crossed out at 4 P. M.

The Washington has been repaired and will soon be placed in service on the sound.

The tug Goliah has towed the bktne C. L. Taylor into Port Townsend.

A Valparaiso dispatch of Feb. 3 reports the taking of the Bk ship Agnes Sutherland for San Francisco and the ship Wilhelmina to load lumber at Eureka for Valparaiso.

The brig T. W. Lucas, from Eureka for Pauma, has arrived at destination, having been into Manzanillo two months for repairs.

The Lutherwerth is taking in flour at Columbia dock.

The steamer Ona is in from Yaquina with 5,600 feet lumber and some produce.

The steamer Kate and Anna is lying at Flanders' wharf.

Sir Lyon of the Pacific will be due from San Francisco Friday evening.

Domestic Ports.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—Arrived—Schr Norway, Steamer Del Sur, str Enterprise, Steamer Water Boy.

Sailed—Bktne A M Simpson, str Pacific, Portland, str Gazelle, Bodega; schr Lizzie Madison, Bristol; Frank Carroll, Cook, Ivy, Brig Charles Cooper, Peck, Honolulu; whaler, George & Susan, cruise.

PORT GAMBLE, March 6.—Arrived—Tug Goliah, towing ship Wm Nelson, from Hong Kong.

PORT GAMBLE, March 6.—Arrived—Am sh Storm King, San Francisco.

MENDOCINO, March 7.—Cleared—Am sh Storm King, San Francisco.

Foreign Ports.

CALLAO, Feb. 3.—Sailed—Br bk Elizabeth Cobb, San Francisco; Caledonia, Inglesby, Ft Townsend; Feb 5, Br bk Lizzie Merriman, for Mt Bonita, Fort Blakely.

LIVERPOOL—Sailed, Feb 19, Br bk Strathearn, San Francisco; 24, George, San Francisco.

Astoria Shipping.

MARCH 7.—A M—Clear sailing.

SEPT 0—Kinhorn to Portland, 10 A M.

NOON—Bktn Tam O'Shanter, for San Francisco, crossed out; Schr Lizzie Merriman, sailed for Mendocino; 1 P M, str Columbia arrived down 1[illegible], left up; 1 P M, str Wallula Walla, left up; 2 P M, str Wallula Walla, left up; 2 P M and 3:05 outward, reported crossed out 4 P M.

CAPE HORN to STATES, March 1.—Noon. Clear, east wind, moderate to stiff, fine smooth.

NOTES ARRIVALS.

F M Mayer, do	C W Shanahan, Vancouver
B Fry, man, do	O E Dodge, S F
J H Harris, do	C M Laing, N P R R
J H Harris, do	A M McCulley, W W
Miss F Stein, Salem	C N Scott, S F
Miss Ella Powell, do	W S Powell and wf, Dayton
Miss Annie Ming, do	W H Lucky, S F
Mrs A Miller, Junction	H H Sibley, do
Miss C Miller, Seattle	F M Lubbarish, O A C R R
J B M cuse, wf & 2 c, do	J C Miller, LaCenter
J B Montgomery, do	A K Richmond, Dayton
N O Wahlin, Oregon City	Oscar Gerrahen, S F
F Holder, wf, Sacramento	Arthur Logue, do
D B Hutton, do	D B Hardin, do
Miss Fannie Holder, do	A Lowe, Oregon
Miss Nettie Kennedy, do	H B Todd, Kansas City
W F Saunders, W W	Gus Anderson Dalles
Miss Hattie Saxon	to B Taylor, Omaha
J Moore, do	

AT OAKES.

John West, Westport	H H Tyson, Middleton
Henry South, Wash Ter	Jas Akers, Centerville
Jas Jefferson	L D Murphy, Centerville
A C Gale, Cowlitz	Mrs Tracey, Vancouver
John Holmes, do	Wm Hager Hazelwild
Jas Hamilton, do	A J Cook, Vancouver
Chester Cook, do	A W Bennington, do
R P Rounsdale, do	Jos Hall, Cal
A J Mc Kinlay, Oregon	J Leonard, Sauvies I.
Mrs Mary Mc Kinlay, do	Herman Wemme, do
Miss Phebe Mc Kinlay, do	Jas Hall, Cal
Mrs J E Sylvester, do	J C Kunkel, Ainsworth
J Hall Portland	R S Baker, Corvallis
J Hall, do	W H Newton, do
N C Boyer, O R R & N	W S Newton, do

San Francisco Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—Receipts—Wheat, 37,200 ctls; barley, 1,000 ctls; oats, 1,000 ctls; flour, 5,000 bbls; potatoes, 1,000 sks; onions, 1,000 sks; wool, 1,000 bales; hides, 1,000 pcs; quicksilver, 1,000 flasks; lumber, 1,000 m ft.

Wheat—The demand is quiet, offerings are small, and prices unchanged. Latest sales: Below choice shipping, 87½c; choice, 87½c; milling, 87½@88c; California extra, 88½c; Nov 1, little buyer March 1[illegible] 2[illegible] buyer the season, 1[illegible].

Barley—Feed, [illegible] ctls, Oregon extra, 1[illegible]; Chevalier, 1[illegible]; Walla Walla, $1 50@1 55.

Barley—Feed quiet and unchanged; [illegible] 1 [illegible] 1 Good to choice brewing, $1 [illegible] 1 [illegible]; Bay, $1 [illegible]; Chevalier, $1 [illegible].

Oats—Market steady and quiet; extra, $[illegible]; common to good, $[illegible] 00.

Potatoes—Receipts the past week, 4,[illegible] ctls; the shipments improvement to note. Washington Territory potatoes, $1 [illegible]; sales at latter figure for choice.

Onions—Sales are not confined to [illegible] at present owing to the [illegible] knowledge as to the [illegible] packing, quotations are nominal.

Butter—Is quoted [illegible] for qualities, but prices [illegible] in the [illegible].

Wool—Quiet but firm; [illegible] nominal; Southern Oregon, [illegible]; valley, light stock, 22@26c.

Hops—Quiet and steady; [illegible] 1[illegible]; prices not materially changed; [illegible] 1 [illegible] 1 slight tendency to lower to favor [illegible].

Eggs—[illegible], market easy at [illegible] with moderate supplies.

Hides—

The market is very dull, somewhat as to [illegible] than by [illegible] demand, but we think 42c [illegible] 1 [illegible] 1 [illegible] 1